favor of the bill.

Gen. Poe read to the committee the messa

of Gov. Jackson upon the present status of t

THE DISTRICT'S RIGHT OF APPEAL s of the District Court and th

THE WHOLE GROUND MAY BE REVIEWED IN THE CROSS CASE-INTERESTING QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE REATH DECISION—THE EXISTING RIGHTS The demurrer of the United States Suprem Court in the case of Heath, convicted in the

District courts of manslaughter, denying an time set for the opening of the Schneider trial application for a writ of error, has raised an this morning the hallway that leads into the interesting and important question as court room was packed with women, who the status of the District courts clamored for admission and used all their per-the matter of appeals to the sussive powers to win over the stern bailiffs. United States Supreme Court. The opinion A few minutes before 10 o'clock the door given in the Heath case, the text of which is was thrown open, but only as many printed elsewhere in today's Sran, covered, of were allowed to enter as could course, only a branch of the subject, but it is thought the whole question will be reviewed in turned away. It was not an easy task, but it the case of Cross, convicted of wife murder. But few members of the bar have had an opportunity of reading the opinion.

THE EXISTING RIGHT OF APPEAL. Mr. F. H. Mackey, to whom the opinion was shown by a STAR reporter, said: "The right of appeal from the Supreme Court of the District the Supreme Court of the United States is the supreme court of the correct regulated, except in labeas corpus cases, by the act of March 3, 1885. That statute gives no right of appeal in criminal cases. Unless, there-fore, the act of March 3, 1891, gives that right of course there can be none, and as the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided in the Heath case that the act of 1891 does not extend to cases decided in this Jurisdiction the question must be considered as settled. The only appeals allowed, there-fore, from our District courts are in civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000 or where the case involves the validity of any patent or copyright or where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States is drawn in question. If there is any other right of appeal than this I do not know of it, excepting, of course, appeals in habeas corpus cases, which are governed by the construction placed by the Supreme Court of the United States upon section 846 of the Revised Statutes of the Dis-

Mr. W. A. Cook says that the District possesses as to civil causes all the rights of other jurisdictions, that is in causes involving \$5,000 or over. The right of appeal in criminal cases in the District has always, he says, been very limited, and perhaps the only right was through writ of habeas corpus or in a capital case or when a constitutional question arose or one under a statute. There is, he says, no general right of appeal in the District. QUESTIONS STILL TO BE SETTLED.

A prominent member of the bar, who at the request of a STAR reporter read over the decision in the Heath case, said: All that is actually decided in the Heath case is that that part ally decided in the Heath case is that that part of the act of Congress of 1891 which allows a writ of error to the Supreme Court "in cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime" does not apply to the District of Columbia. But the reasoning of the chief justice in delivering the opinion of the court would seem to lead to some important and unexpected conclusions not actually embraced in the case before the court.

the court.

Ever since the decision of the Wales case
the organi seven years ago, and indeed since the organ-ization of the Supreme Court of the District, it has been supposed that acts of Congress relating to "the courts of the United States" apply to the District of Columbia. In creating the present court Congress provided:
"The Supreme Court (of the District) shall
possess the same powers and exercise the same
jurisdiction as the circuit courts of the United

It has been assumed that this provision operates as to powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the circuit courts or upon the courts of the United States generally since 1863, when the present court was created, but the opinion in the Heath case points to a different court.

ent conclusion.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cross will now be looked forward to by the profession with great interest. His coun-sel have taken a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States and claim the right to maintain it under section 6 of the act of Con-gress of February 6, 1889. That act has a number of other sections which apply to the circuit and district courts of the United States, but the section in question says "That hereafter in all cases of conviction of crime, the punish-ment of which provided by law is death, tried by any court of the United States the final

Court.

The decision in the Heath case will prevent the Supreme Court from entertaining the writ of error in the Cross case unless it shall be held that the Supreme Court of the District is a "court of the United States." This is a question that has several times been presented to the Supreme Court, but it has never expressly decided it. It has, however, been intimated by the Supreme Court on more than one occasion that the expression "courts of the United States" does not include the territorial courts or the courts of the District of Columbia. The doctrine seems to be that by the phrase "courts of the United States" is meant only those courts which have jurisdic-tion in the states and are distinguished from the state courts by the words "of the United

The question the determination of which The question the determination of which thus seems to be involved in the Cross case is of great significance in this District. If the courts of the District are not courts of the United States, then the judges of the courts of the District are not entitled as a matter of right to hold their offices for life, and they can be removed at any time by an act of Congress without impeachment proceedings.

Section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States allows "any judge of any court of

Section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States allows "any judge of any court of the United States" to retire on full pay after hav-ing attained the age of seventy and having served ten years. It has been held that this section ten years. It has been held that this section applies to the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and several of them have actually retired under the section in question. But if the Supreme Court of the District is not a "court of the United States" this section is obviously not in force in the

There are many other acts of Congress apply-There are many other acts of Congress applying to courts of the United States relating to the taking of depositions and to practice and pleading which have been considered in force in the District on the ground that the Supreme Court of the District is a United States court, and there will be great uncertainty and confusion in regard to these matters until the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the Cross case shall be decided.

An act of Congress passed February 21, 1871, An act of Congress passed rebruary 21, 1871, enacts that "the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the District as elsewhere within the United States."

ald express an opinian.

May Become an Umpire.

Mr. Wm. G. Betts of this city, who umpired

the A. A. U. base ball games in this city last

mason, is regarded as a probable appointment Eastern League umpire. He has been

Dz. J. W. Hopges of Capitel Hill was among the graduates of the Baltimore Medical College, which held their commencement at the Lyceum Theater in Baltimore city Wednesday evening

Theater in Danish of this week.

Mr. Geo. W. Harver of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street leaves for Boston today to serve a banquet of 100 persons with his celebrated diamond-back terrapin.

Six deaths were caused by the fall of an avalanche in the valley of Bios, northern Italy. The victims were walking in single file through the Arconi gorge when the avalanche came, burying them beneath many feet of snow.

between you and her?

The prisoner—No, sir; there was not.

The district attorney—Why didn't you go to see her, instead of writing her a note, after you were locked out? The prisoner—Because I didn't want to go in the house again. lisewhere within the United States."

It has always been taken for granted that this provision also applies to acts of Congress passed since February 21, 1871. But the lecision in the Heath case would seem to determine that this is all wrong. There are a great many acts of this character and many factly it will be no longer as feetings. WRITING TO MISS LIGHTFOOT. Witness stated that he wrote to Mrs. Batchelder and Miss Lightfoot about the 3d or 4th of January. He acknowledged that he was living

and manifestly it will be no longer safe to pro-ceed upon the theory that they are in force here. In short the decision in the Heath case unsettles the practice and proceedings in the District and there would seem to be with his wife at the time.

The district attorney—Did you expect to have your wife live with you after writing love letyour wife live with you after writing love let-ters to other women?

The prisoner—Don't know.

Defendant acknowledged that he did write
Mrs. Batchelder, stating that he would not
trouble Miss Lightfoot any more, and that
afterward he wrote Miss Lightfoot and went to
see her. He registered under an assumed n which the courts of the District will now be involved unless Congress shall interfere and declare that acts of Congress of general appli-cation since 1871 shall be held to be in force in THE WHOLE QUESTION TO BE REVIEWED. The justices of the Supreme Court of the District state that as the question may come

name at Culpeper because he didn't want the Hamlinks to know. The district attorney—Did you love your wife before them for adjudication and in the Cross

case the Supreme Court of the United States will perhaps review the whole question of ap-peals they do not think that at this time they

The district attorney—Did you love your wife then?
The prisoner—Yes, sir.
The district attorney—Why did you send all of your love to Miss Lightfoot, then?
No answer.
The district attorney—Which did you mean the night of the shooting when writing of your wife, "my darling wife" or "living devil?"
The prisoner—The first.
Defendant denied ever having imposed on a girl in Alexandria by a mock marriage.
Judge Wilson moved to strike out both the question and the answer on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. The government claimed that it was proper, because it showed the character of the defendant as a witness. The question was silowed.

Defendant said that when he stated that he was going to Chicago in was for business. He wrote to Chicago on business and on other matters. About obtaining a divorce was one thing. He went to Culpeper to see Miss Lightfoot and on business, too.
The district attorney—Did you really want your wife to go with you to Chicago?
The prisoner—I did.
The district attorney—What for? To help you to obtain a divorce?
The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—What for?

se an Eastern League umpire. He has been favorably considered and has received word to that effect from Secretary White of the Eastern League. Mr. Betts' ability as an umpire is well known about town, he having umpired all the local games of the A. A. U. as well as the amateur league of this city. He is indorsed by Mr. N. E. Young, president of the National League; Mr. Howard Perry, president of A. A. U.; Mr. James E. White, secretary of the A. A. U., and Director Scanlon of the Washington Base Bell Club.

The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—Why did not you tell your wife that then? TRIED TO TELL BIS WIFE.

Judge Wilson objected on the ground that the district attorney could not expect the de-fendant to write as well as he. The question was withdrawn and the defendant asked—Why didn't you tell your wife that you would obtain The prisoner—I did try to.
The district attorner—W

STILL ON THE RACK.

BAD WEATHER MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

not be crowded beyond endurance. After the

female members of the audience had been

taken care of a limited number of men were

admitted on the principle of first come first

served.
The court room, never an attractive apart-

ment at best, was more than usually gloomy this morning, but all sense of discomfort was lost in the all-absorbing interest taken in the progress of the trial. It may be a barbarous feel-

ing, but just the same there are few things in life that have such a fascination for most people as a murder trial. They will sit all day and listen to the legal sparring between the counsel on the two sides and the evidence that

is given for or against the defendant. It is a curious contest. The stakes are a man's life of

his reputation.
Schneider took the stand in his own behalf

yesterday and went on again this morning after the court was formally opened. Every word he spoke was listened to with the closest attention. He told his story slowly. On several

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

The cross-examination of the prisoner wa resumed by the district attorney, who asked

him why he didn't get the marriage certificate

SCHNEIDER ON THE STAND.

the night he promised to get it. Defendant said he did say he would get it, but said it simply to get out of the house. Then he found he only had a little memorandum on a slip of paper made by the minister. But he didn't think Col. Hamlink would believe it, so he didn't take it back. The

memorandum was made at defendant's request He couldn't say that he knew it was in his (de

re couldn't say that he knew it was in his (de-fendant's) house. He got a formal certificate the day after the marriage by sending Marion Appleby after it. Amie destroyed that one. The district attorney—You mean to tell the jury that your wife tore up the evidence of her

narriage?
The prisoner—Yes, sir; she did.
The district attorney—Were you ever in

Leesburg?
The prisoner—Yes, sir.
The district attorney—Didn't you stop there with a man by the name of H. Hempstone? Don't you know that Appleby had an uncle by the name of H. Hempstone?
The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—You didn't intend to

The prisoner—I meant that the Hamlinks had made my life miserable by making fun of me, of my team, of my business and by bor-

rowing money from me.

The district attorney—Was that the reason you wrote love letters to another woman?

The prisoner—No answer.
The district attorney—Didn't your wife know

that you were running around with other women? The prisoner—I don't know. She never said

so to me.

The district attorney—Was there any trouble

eesburg?

s necessary in order that the room should

The district attorney—In writing those letters to your wife, didn't you intend to get her to say that she wouldn't live with you so that you could use her reply as a ground for SEARCHING OFFSTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE DIS TRICT ATTORNEY-SOME OF THEM HE REFUSES TO ANSWER, AND SOME OF HIS REPLIES WERE ALMOST INAUDIBLE.

The prisoner—No, sir; I did not.

The district attorney—Which was the sincere term. "My Darling Wife" or "My Darling Ger-For the better part of an hour before the The prisoner—"My Darling Wife."
The district attorney—If she had gone with you to Chicago what would you have done with

Gerald?

The prisoner—Left her where she was.

The district attorney—How much money did you have to go to Chicago?

The prisoner—About \$70 in my pocket and about \$500 at home in my trunk.

The district attorney—Didn't you keep money in a bank? accommodated with chairs. The rest had to be

in a bank?

The prisoner—Sometimes.

Witness then explained that his brother Frank took his work from him on the 23d of January. It was taken away because of what the Hamlinks had told him. He had worked in the coast survey for a year, but was disin the coast survey for a year, but was dis-charged because he wouldn't pay B. A. Colo-nus money for work.

The pri-oner—No. I only did that to see if couldn't make her think so.

DISCHARGED FROM THE COAST SURVEY. The district attorney-There were charges made by you, the result of which was that you went out and he staid in, didn't you? Judge Wilson objected to the manner in which the district attorney treated the witness, but his honor said that the district attorney had the right to raise his voice.

The district attorney—Do you know Ross

The prisoner-Don't remember. inight?
The prisoner—Yes, sir; he was a man I had lismissed from the coast survey for gambling. The district attorney—Didn't you cut a man n the avenue with a razor?

The prisoner—No, sir; I did not.

DIDN'T WANT HIS MOTHER TO KNOW. Witness then stated that he intended taking Appleby to Chicago with him if his wife reused to go. He denied having made any particular arrangement with him that night. He to Appleby's house because he did not want his mother to know of it. He couldn't remember



that his mother had told him he was doing wrong in paying attention to other women. The district attorney—Didn't your mother threaten to have you arrested about a week beore the shooting?

fore the shooting?

The prisoner—No, sir.

The districtattorney—Didn't you state so in your brother's stable about that time in the presence of a colored man by the name of Reuben Gray?

Defendant then stated that when he went to Col. Hamlink's the Sunday before the shooting he went up to the front door and asked for Mr. Hamlink. He did not go across to his brother's stable immediately after and before the coachman and Reuben Gray draw out a pistol. He didn't ask Gray or the coachman to go with him, and that if they got in trouble he had money and influence enough to get them out of it. The coachman never took a pistol and The district attorney-Did you not have two

istols then? The prisoner—No, sir; I didn't.
The district attorney—Didn't you ever have

The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—Did you not have a pistol in a tool chest in the stable?

The night of the shooting Appleby came to his (defendant's) mother's just after the colored man brought Amie's answer. Defendant was standing at the front basement door. He took the note back to a light, read it, wrote an nawer and sent it by the colored man. Appleby stood at the area door with the colored man. Appleby did not go in the house that night at all. Did not say anything to Appleby about taking him to Chicago. him to Chicago.

DENIED SHAKING HIS FIST.

Defendant again related the meeting with his wife and Jennie Hamlink on 18th and P streets a few days previous to the shooting. He denied shaking his fist in either of their He denied shaking his fist in either of their faces. The meeting with them was a pleasant one, although he told Jennie that she must stop wearing Amie's coat. He said he didn't know a colored boy named Walter Reeder. [The district attorney was not permitted to ask this question: "Didn't you about seven years ago try to get him or some other boy to throw vitrol on some one?"] The district attorney—If you shot in self-defense why didn't you tell the whereabouts of your pistol like a man without whispering it to your pistol like a man without whispering it to your brother?

The prisoner—Because I had confidence in

The district attorney—You didn't intend to get the marriage certificate until you got ready, did you?

The prisoner—I don't know about that.
The district attorney—What business were you teaching Appleby over at Culpeper?
The prisoner—Electric lighting.
The district attorney—What did you mean when you wrote Miss Lightfoot that you intended to "get away from this living devil if possible?" him.
The district attorney—But why did you want to make a confident of any one?
The prisoner—Didn't want to.
The district attorney—Did you have your clothes you wore at the time of the shooting in your cell at the station?

The prisoner Yes, sir.
The district attorney—And you had them in

your cell all Sunday night? The prisoner—Yes, sir. The district attorney-Overcoat included? The prisoner-Yes, sir. The district attorney-You wore them at the

inquest and to jail?

The prisoner—Yes, sir.

Defendant stated that he saw a pistol



Frank Hamlink's room on two occasions. wrote to Chicago to an electric firm.

The district attorney—What for? Were you going to get a divorce by electricity?

The prisoner—No, sir.

The district attorney—What was the name of the Chicago lawyer?

The prisoner—I don't remamber. The elec-

The prisoner—I don't remember. The elec-tric firm referred me to him. NEVER CONSULTED MR. CARRINGTON. You never had a consultation with Mr. Camp-

bell Carrington about getting a divorce, did

The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—And he never gave you any advice in the matter?
The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—And you had no right to refer to Mr. Carrington as you did. did you?
The prisoner—No, sir; and I did not mean to do him any wrong.
Defendant then stated that he now had on the same necktive that he wors the wight of the

Defendant then stated that he now had on the same necktic that he wore the night of the shooting. [Necktic exhibited to the jury.] The ball grazed his body, and when he got to the jail the doctor's men got some liniment for him to put on the scratch on his body. By the court—There was no mark on his white shirt. He didn't know what became of

Smith?
The prisoner—There are several out in the jail.
The district attorney—Do you know a colored man by the name of John Smith?
The prisoner—There are two or three in jail.
The district attorney—Do you know a solored

"Good-bye, you will never see me again," did you mean that? any one else that your wife was shot by a man while he was trying to shoot you? The prisoner—Don't remember.
The district attorney—Did you tell them the

The district attorney—Did you tell them that your wife was shot by the other man?
The prisoner—No, sir: I did not.
The district attorney—Did not those men, or one of them, say to you after examining your clothes that you were not shot?
The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—Did you not ask them if they did not believe that you shot in self-defense? THE BILL GIVING THEM POWER TO TAKE LAND

The prisoner—No. sir.

The district attorney—Did you not ask them if a man did not have a right to shoot a man in

efense of his wife?

defense of his wife?

The prisoner—No, sir.

The district attorney—Did you not say to them: The man who shot your wife fired five shots and that you fired five shots at him?

The prisoner—No, sir; I did not.

At the district attorney's request the defendant, by the aid of the wire dress frame, explained the positions of himself, his wife and Frank and Jennie Hamlink, using the District attorney to represent Mrs. Schneider.

Before concluding the cross-examination a recess was taken at 12:20 until 1 o'clock.

APTER RECESS. After recess the cross-examination of the de-fendant was continued.

District attorney—To you know a boy by the

was too remote, and the question for the time.

Defendant stated that the first time he was locked out by the Hamlinks was on the 12th of December. He went to his mother's house and staid there all that night. He never told them (Hamlinks) that he was at Norfolk one night such stops as in his judgment shall be necessary and proper to protect the property of the canal company from appropriation or condemnation for such railroad purposes.

Resolved further. That the attorney general be and he is further instructed to apply by petition, on behalf of the state, to the circuit court for Washington county in the case therein pending of George L. Brown and others against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and others, for the passage of an order restricting the trustees of the bondholders of 1844 of the canal company to resist the taking or occupation of any part of the property of the cahal company for said Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company.

Gen. Poe then submitted several amendments proposed to the bill to earry out the instructions of the above resolution, and said that if the amendments should be accepted he would have nothing further to say.

Attorney Cowan resisted the amendments. He said the railroad only wanted to take some about that time.

The district attorney then reverted to the question asked as to the breaking of the Lapper boy's hand, reading from the one hundred, and twenty-ninth article of Stevens' Compendium on evidence, claiming that anything tending to disgrace the character of the witness was admissible. But the question was again passed without a decision from the court.

The district attorney—Did you ever own any

The district attorney-Did you ever own any The prisoner—Yes, for about half an hour. The prisoner—Yes, for about half an hour, last December. I trusted it to my brother. It was a large Smith & Wesson. That and the one I had the night of the shooting were the only ones I ever had. I did get one from Mr. Walford about two years ago—a 32 caliber, which I returned to him the next day, taking the one I used the night of January 31. I never bought

Attorney Cowan resisted the amendments. He said the railroad only wanted to take some wild land adjacent to the canal, and between the canal and river, which is of no value and not necessary to the operation of the canal. In fact the land was leased by the canal company for ninety-nine years for the nominal sum of \$50. The district attorney-Do you know Leroy The prisoner—Yes, sir.
The district attorney—Ever sell him a revol-

The prisoner-No, sir; I never did. The district attorney—Mr. Schneider, do you believe in the existence of a God? The prisoner—I do.
The district attorney—Do you believe in

The prisoner—Yes, sir; I do.

Defendant then stated that he made arrangements with a Mrs. Colloy, on Q between 14th and 15th streets, to take him and his wife as ing. She never declined to take them.
The district attorney—Do you know Thos. . Borden?

The prisoner—I do.

This district attorney—Did you have a concernation with him on F street shortly before he shooting? The prisoner—Yes, sir.

The district attorney—Did you ask him if
Col. Hamlink owed him any rent; that Hamlink was going to quit the town and that you

MORE DENIALS. Defendant denied having had any conversa-

tion with Mr. Leroy Willett just before the shooting, in which he said that the Hamlinks were rascals, and that he was going to get rid of his wife and that he would soon hear from im.

The question in relation to the Happer box

was then allowed, when the defendant admitted having, in a controversy with him, broken his finger, but he denied shooting at a man at the race track last May. He admitted shooting a man last Decoration Day.

The district attorney—where did you go after firing at him?

The prisoner—In about ten minutes' time I jumped in my buggy and drove out in the country. It was the same pistol I used January last. But I didn't know until the next day that I had shot him.

Defendant denied ever having known a Thos. At this point the committee took a recess un-W. McKnew and that he drew a revolver or Attorney Cowan of the Baltimore and Ohio

him at 1612 14th street.

The district attorney—Do you know a Mrs. Foster, living in Georgetown?
The prisoner—No, sir.
The district attorney—Did she not do some

The district attorney—Did she not do some typewriting for you?

The prisoner—No, sir; I never knew her.

The district attorney—Didn't you get her to do some typewriting for you, ask her to go to the theater, and when she refused, draw a pistol on her and threaten to shoot her?

The prisoner—No, sir, I did not. I never knew such a woman.

The district attorney—Did you come down. The district attorney—Did you ever draw a knife on a Mr. Dieterich?

knife on a Mr. Dieterich?

The prisoner—No, sir, I never did.

Defendant denied having obtained a letter from J. B. Thomas; a letter written to Thomas by him, or that he knew of his brother Frank

by him, or that he knew of his brother Frank having gotten it from Thomas through Redford W. Walker.

He also denied having any knowledge of an effort having been made by Frank Schneider to obtain from Culpeper since the shooting, of the letter written by the defendant to Miss Lightfoot.
At the request of the district attorney the defendant drew on a slip of paper a diagram of the positions of the parties to the shooting. He was handed a Smith & Wesson pistol, which he stoutly denied having seen before or that he had sold it to Leroy Willett.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION. Redirect-Defendant denied that he threatened to shoot himself if his wife refused to marry him, and that he ever threatened to cut

Jennie Hamlink's throat. Judge Wilson-Did you shoot your wife. Mr.

Schneider?
Defendant, emphatically—No, sir; I did not.
Defendant stated that he disposed of a lot of
feed because he was going to Chicago. The
man who brought him the liniment was a prisoner named Kelly.

Defendant then explained the shooting of

the man last Decoration day, claiming that he shot in the air. Defendant first knew that his wife was shotafter reaching the station.

After being on the stand about eight hours the defendant left the stand with apparent organ relief.

For the Russian Famine Fund. Additional contributions received by the American Red Cross for the Russian famine relief are acknowledged as follows:

Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary Williams, \$20;
Mrs. H. V. Boynton, \$5; Anonymous, \$2; Etc., \$1; Miss Sunny, \$2. Californin—Riverside, Martin Hoover, \$25; Fort Jones, Willard Lutterell, \$5.36. Trinidad, L. Baca, \$4.99. Colorado—Colorado Springs, Gazette Printing Company, \$220.49; Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Terrell, \$5. Connecticut—Mystic. "B," \$3; Woodstock, Mrs. J. E. Phillips, \$2. Florida—Orlando, James Irving Crabbe, \$100. Illinois—Chicago, the Interior, \$34.80; Ida M. Biley, secretary, \$15; Columbus, Mrs. Nancy Morton, \$4; East St. Louis, Charles L. Walrath, secretary and treasurer, \$15.25. Indiana—Angola, Alice A. Porter, treasurer W. C. T. U., \$36.49; Vernon, Caroline P. Froat, Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools, \$13.61; Terre Haute, First Congregational Church, \$124.25; Tipton, J. S. Boyer, \$5. Iowa—Morning Sun, Maggie Ghasgon, \$53.85; Kentucky, Covington, J. T. Thomas, mayor, \$106; Maryland, Bel Air, F. W. Baker, editor £gis Intelligencer, \$12; Massachusetts, East Hampton, Grace G. Lyman, \$5; Minnesota, "Anonymous," \$1,000; Mississippt, Cours, Mrs. Welter Taylor, \$5; Holy Innocents Church, \$5; Montana, Dillon, A. Eliel, \$150; Billings, Gov. J. K. Toole, \$14.25; Nebraska, Kenesaw, Lillie Templetou, corresponding secretary Y. P. S. C. E., \$5.25; New Jersey, New Brunswick, James H. Van Cleef, \$3; New York, Johnson's Creek, Rev. B. Poste, \$4; Brooklyn, Frederick H. Trowbridge, \$5; Whitestone, L. I., Mrs. M. A. E. Stoughton, \$2; North Carolina, Asheville, E. A. Pease, \$6; Ohio, Mastinsburg, John Ewart, \$15.60; Allianee Mineral Point schools, \$5.70; a friend, \$5; Newwells, O. W. Williams, \$133.27; Fremont, "A. W.," \$1; Malta, A. L. Miller, for committee, \$95.60; Ovegon, Brandon, Eneas McLean, \$8; Pennsylvania, Pineville, Anna M. Kirk, \$1; Ebensburg, citizens, per A. W. Buck, freshner, \$25, \$25; New Jersey, Grove City, Mrs. C. B. Stewart, treasurer, 500.; Rhode Island, Proventeesurer, \$200. Washington, D. C. - Miss Mary Williams, \$20; Mrs. H. V. Boynton, \$5; Anonymous, \$2: Etc.,

walk, O. W. Williams, \$133.27; Fremont, "A. W. Willer, for committee, \$95.20; Ovegon. Brandon, Eneas McLean, \$8; Pennsylvania, Pineville, Anna M. Kirk, \$1; Ebonsburg, citizens, per A. W. Buck, freshurer, \$268.39; Grove City, Mra. C. B. Stewart, treasurer, 50u.; Rhode Island, Providence, Governor Herbert W. Ladd, \$387; Month Dakota, Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bellow, \$5; Texas, Paris, "E. H.," \$8; Brownsville, B. P. Hadden, \$1.50; Virginia, Brownsville, B. P. Hadden, \$1.50; Virginia, Gay's P. O., Mrs. Mary L. Meredith, \$2; West Virginia, Huntington, T. N. Boggess, \$6; Wisself, Williams, W. W. Bollow, \$5; Texas, Paris, "E. H.," \$3; Brownsville, B. P. Hadden, \$1.50; Virginia, Huntington, T. N. Boggess, \$6; Wisself, Wisself,

Mr. Cowan to discuss the question of the right of Congress to confer upon a circuit court of the state of Maryland the right to adjudge property which lies wholly within the District of Columbia. Mr. Fallows said he could not see how such right existed.

Mr. Cowan agreed with him heartily.

Bepresentative Heart said he thought it would be an extraordinary and far-reaching authority. THE C. AND O. CANAL.

BY CONDEMNATION FOR SHOPS, BOUND HOUSE ETC., ANTAGONIZED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL of Maryland.

Of Maryland.

An important hearing was given by the An important hearing was given by the constant hearing was given by the cons

An important hearing was given by the House District committee this morning in the matter of the effort of the Washington and Western Maryland Railway Company.

Mr. Cowan said no opposition was made, but, an the contrary, the charter was granted to officers and employee of the canal company. The road is favored by every business interest of Washington and Georgetown and condemn land for its shops, tracks and round houses. This authority is extended in the provisions of House bill 3973, now before the committee.

Judge Cowan, counsel for the Baltimore and George Stylanation.

now before the committee.

Judge Cowan, counsel for the Baltimore and Chairman Hemphill saked Gen. Poe to ex-Ohio railroad, with his assistants, appeared in Gen. Poe, attorney general of the state of Maryland, was present to oppose the bill, in accordance with justructions of the board of the board of the candidate with justructions of the board of the bo accordance with instructions of the board of public works of Maryland.

Gen. Poe opened the debate by reading and submitting to the committee a resolution adopted March 17 by the board of public works.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the board of public works that the attorney general be, and he is hereby, instructed to resist the passage of the bill now

name of Hopper?

The prisoner—Yes, sir.

The district attorney—How old is he?

The prisoner—Twenty-one or twenty-two years old. Taller and heavier than I am. Met him two years ago.

The district attorney—Didn't you take his thand and turn it back so that it was broken?

The defense objected, on the ground that it was too remote, and the question was passed for the time.

Defendant stated that the first time he was Defendant stated that the first time he was any proper to protect the property of the canal before the court had jurisdiction. Gen: Poe held that it is entirely campetent for Congress to grant a charter conditionally; Congress can grant a charter under conditions, they why can it not do so without conditions. The building by the road along this proposed route will involve the occupation of a railroad upon the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and to take such stops as in his judgment shall be necessary and proper to protect the property of the canal should be considered.

MR. HEMPHILL'S POINT. MR. HEMPHILL'S POINT.

The point was raised by Chairman Hemphil that to agree to the amendment proposed by the state of Maryland would be to give a circuit court of that state jurisdiction over the interests and rights of the citizens of this District. Mr. Hemphill said that while a Maryland court might sell the canal proper he doubted the right of that court to sell an outlying piece of property in the District owned by the canal, but not necessary to its operation.

It appeared to be the sentiment of the com-

It appeared to be the sentiment of the committee that to agree to the amendment proposed by the state of Maryland might possibly result in delay of the construction of the road and consequent detriment of the interests of the citizens of this District. The committee did not appear to see how any considerable damage might occur to the canal or the state of Maryland by allowing the railroad company to condemn the land asked for.

ALEXANDRIA. THE POLICY OF THE CITY IN BAILWAY MATTERS.

The railway policy of the town now seems at a halt and the manging citizens have not decanal.

PRESENT STATUS OF HE GAMAL
Gen. Poe said that by a decree of Judge Alvey of the circuit court the entire canal must be sold within four years, but the execution of the decree is temporarily suspended in order to allow the trustees of the bondholders and the state of the superment of restoring the canal to running order and demonstrating that it can the state of the superment of restoring the canal to running order and demonstrating that it can the state of the superment of restoring the canal to running order and demonstrating that it can the state of the superment of restoring the canal to running order and demonstrating that it can the decree of court has mother as a superment of the state of the superment of the supermen a halt and the managing citizens have not determined by any resolution on a course of acillegal tracks left in use, and the right to this atreet is now under the compromise ordinance pending in the city council to be made perpetual. King street has been twice handed

Attorney Cowan of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company addressed the committee, favoring the bill. He pointed out on a map the line of the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the route of the Metropolitan Southern road from Linden station to the Potomac river. The Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company is organized to build a road along the river from the Metropolitan Southern road to the Aquedut bridge. The Washington and Western Maryland road is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, together with the road built by the Barge and Dock Company along the river front of Georgetown. The original charter of the Washington and Western Maryland provides a route between the canal and the river. As proposed to be amended the route will cross the canal and follow along the north bank on the bluffs. The first suggestion of this proposed change came from the District Commissioners because the original route would affect the Chain bridge.

The next suggestion came from the railroad Abranchi is now a welcome resident of this city. It was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was located and has established ita office on South Fairfax street mean was coming and going for some time, but it has now located and has THE KING STREET BAILWAY.

the Chain bridge.

The next suggestion came from the railroad company in order to practically surmount the bluffs. Under this change of route the road world run 2,400 feet less along the line of the canal than was originally proposed. The change and elevation of the tracks would not change and elevation of the tracks would not preclude any other company from using the

canal than was originally proposed. The hoat clubs and of the Alexandria and breather. The bill under consideration does two things; it lengthens the time for construction one year and proposes a change of the line which in fact takes one mile less than the original charter. The bill under consideration does two things; it lengthens the time for construction one year and proposes a change of the line which in fact takes one mile less than the original charter proposed.

The original charter was favored by every member of the Maryland delegation in Congress. It was granted first to men who were espectively precident, director and attorney of the Chesspeaks and Ohio Canal Company of the Chesspeaks and Ohio Canal Company is now opposed by the state. The state does not come to Congress now in her right as sometimes the canal.

AGAINST THE STATE' JURISDICTION.

Mr. Cowan then explained the carly history of the canal and its relation to the state. Maryland is a stockholder in the canal and the owner of mortgage bonds on the canal.

AGAINST THE STATE' JURISDICTION.

Mr. Cowan said the amendment proposed by the attorney general is a most astounding proposition. It would be an autonishing occurrence if Congress, should confer jurisdiction in that matter to the inght and bogan to address him "in the sake matter and the owner of mortgage bonds on the canal.

AGAINST THE STATE' JURISDICTION.

Mr. Cowan said the amendment proposed by the attorney general is a most astounding proposition. It would be an autonishing occurrence if Congress, should confer jurisdiction in that matter to the inclusing the was equally fold knows that my deer the had retired for the high and bogan to address him "in the proposed to the special promise to take her to Baltimore to the place of the Supreme to the place of the Supreme to the place of the Supreme to the District and not by the decree of the Washington county circuit court.

Mr. Cowan then explained the location of the Washington county circuit court.

Mr. Cowan then explained the locati

The trustees of the 1844 bondholders are in possession of that part of the canal lying within the District solely by decree of the Supreme (Coart of the District and not by the decree of the Washington county circuit court.

Mr. Cowan then explained the location of the canal property which the railroad company desires to condemn. He referred to the difficulty of obtaining land records of the canal route and the work of arranging with individual owners of adjacent tracts for the route of the road over their property.

The state of Maryland, the owner of the stock of the canal, gave a ninety-nine-year lease to Mr. Henry Dodge for \$50 a year of the canal property, part of which the railroad now wants to condemn. Not over one-twentieth part of this tract is asked by the railroad, company.

The only other piece of property desired to be taken is a tract of six or eight acres, which was also given by the state to several men, officers and employes of the canal, for ninety-nine years at \$50 a year.

Mr. Cowan said that ex-President Gamble of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, after having and the substitute of the move that I had wronged a young girl in Baltimore. I defy the author to prove that I had wronged a young girl in Baltimore. I defy the author to prove that I have confessed my wrong, but I will not acknowiedge to a lie, and this is most emphatically all is.

NOTES.

Wr. James Entwisio, It was mentioned in addifficant to defy the author to prove that I had wronged a young girl in Baltimore. I defy the author to prove that I had wronged a young girl in Baltimore. I defy the author to prove that I have confessed my wrong, but I will not acknowiedge to a lie, and this is most emphatically all its.

In James Entwision, I had been a wrong the first a wing and this is most emphatically all its.

In James Entwision, I had been the city.

The only other piece of property desired to be taken is a tract of six or eight acres, which was also given by the state to several men, officers and employees of the canal, for ninety-

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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TO HONOR THEIR DELEGATES.

night if It is Clear. In democratic circles the late convention still forms a staple topic of conversation. There were two factions before the convention met and there still remains two factions. The defeated side are making arrangements defeated side are making arrangements American sovereignty in American waters to contest the right of the delegates against British attempts at encroachments chosen to seats in the national convention and



re preparing their case and collecting evidence n support of their charges reflecting upon the legality of the recent convention. On the other hand, their opponents are rejoicing over the victory they have gained. They propose this evening to give formal expression to their satisfaction by tendering to Messrs. Norris and Davis, the delegates elected to the national convention, a serenade at the National Hotel—that is if the weather, permits. Of course if the evening proves to be stormy the serenade will be prestroned until a convention. will be postponed until some other date. All the arrangements have been made for the meeting of the democratic forces on the east front of forces on the east front of the Capitol this evening at 7 o'clock. The

Artillery Band has been engaged to furnish the music for the marchine column, which will

At this point the committee took a recess unper like in the city congoints be made perpetual. King street his been twice handed of the perpetual. King street his been twice handed of the perpetual. King street his been twice handed of the perpetual. King street his been twice handed of the perpetual. When the committee reassembled at 1 o'clock.

When the committee reassembled at 1 o'clock ways have had no occasion to complain of the past policy of the city in their regard.

Attorney Cown of the Bultimore and Ohio

SHOOTING STARS.



"You should shamed to idle all the time. It is time you were working." Weginald: "Why, Fathah! I do wo'hk! Don't woll my own thiggawettes, wegulahly?"

If winter continues to linger the summe girl crop will be in danger of being frost-

The Washington base ball nine cannot be said to have suffered through typographical errors, although much of their bad running is undoubtedly due to miss-sprints.

"Did you see young Riggins while you were in Kentucky?" asked Mrs. McGudley of her nephow.

"Yes. He was selling pools." "Selling pools! Well, maybe some of those people aren't so much to blame for their habits water is that scarce."

The plagiarist should not be scored, Though he's a sorry elf; You'd probably be vastly bored By what he thought himself.

A lightning calculator—an electrician. The ice cream department of a church fai

usually of a cold calculating nature. Why is it that the sun may shine For but a single day,

But when the rain clouds come around

They always come to stay? "You seem to be devoting a good deal of time to young Augustus Fizzle's society." "Yes. Must get a living, you know. I'm

working." "Working!" "Yes. Gussie has engaged me to chaperone

him this leap year."

From Athens to Jornaniem.

Last evening Mr. W. A. Croffut lectured in the place of Maj. Powell before the Geographical Society in the hall of the National Museum, subject "From Athens to Jerusalem." The lecture was illustrated with maps, diagrams and lantern slides, representing the places visited last summer.

THE IRIGH-AMERICAN UNION.

The President Congratulated Upon His Stand in the Bering Sea Controversy. At the last meeting of the Irish-American

Union resolutions were passed congratulating the President and administration "upon the manly and dignified stand taken in defense of and usurpation," and denouncing as false the reiterated charges made by the English press that "whenever the government of the United States demands apology for insult offered or reparation for outrages committed on its citizens such action is taken in order to please Americans of Irish origin."

In the speeches made it was asserted that Sir In the speeches made it was asserted that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, while pretending to be fully aware of the real sentiments of the majority of the American people on the Bering sea question, showed the most astounding ignorance not only on that subject, but even of the opinion of the great mass of the Canadians on the matter, who it was asserted were strongly opposed to any interference with the United States by Great Britain, because of the injury likely to be caused thereby to themselves.

A letter was read by the president from Miss Kate A. Maxwell, granddaughter of William Theobald Wolfe Tone, whose remains were taken from the old Presbyterian cemetery, Georgetown, to Mount Olivet and reinterred, and finally taken to Greenwood cemetery,

and finally taken to Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, where the Lampsons and Tones now lie buried. Among the people who gathered at the final interment in Greenwood cemetery were the widow and son of the famous Irishman, John Mitchell. man, John Mitchell.

A vote of thanks to Miss Maxwell was unani The High School Banjo Club.

The High School Banjo Club, which has been chearsing for some time, made its first public appearance last evening at the sociable of the

church on the corner of 14th and R streets. This club is composed entirely of High School pupils, and is led by Miss Henrietta Morrison, who plays the banjorine. The other members are Laurence Barringer, banjorine; Messrs. Black and Ralph Hills, first banjos; Misses Lilian Plant, Sadie Howe and Mr. Sidney Fry, second banjos; Mr. Herman and Miss Gertrude Jochum, guitars. The club played very well, and their work was warmly complimented.

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